AN

APPENDIX
TO THE
Unlearned Alchimist;

Wherein is contained the true Receipt of that Excellent *Diaphoretick* and *Diuretick* PILL, purging by *Sweat* and *Urine*; commonly known by the name of

Matthew's PILL.

With the Exact manner of preparing and making of it, and the particular nature and virtue of the several Ingredients, as also of the PILL.

By *G. Kendall, M. A. Oxon.*

Licensed and Entred according to the Act for Printing.

LONDON,
Printed for *Joseph Leigh*, and are to be sold by him at his shop in Bazing-hall-street. And are to be sold by the Author; as also the Pill, Antidote, and Oyl of Amber, at the Green Dragon in Ave-Mary Lane.

HARVARD COLLEGE
OCT 30 1919
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Friendly Reader.

I Being ſomething concerned in the follow-ing Thetis, *as being one with whom Mr.* Richard Matthews *left this Receipt of his Pill, and alſo did leave an injunction upon me with ſome others to ſee it made publick if he did not live to do it himſelf; and ſeeing it is here truly and faithfully brought to the Light, according to his deſire, I am willing therefore by way of owning the truth thereof, to give this ſhort and plain account, both how I came by it, and why it was not made publick before this time. Mr.* Richard Matthews *of known integrity, after he found the publick uſe and benefit of this Pill, was often taking care how to preſerve it in it's puri-ty after his deceaſe, ſometimes expreſſing his mind as followeth, That he would chooſe out ſix perſons that he could intruſt therewith, and leave it with them, and Authoriſe them after the deceaſe of any one of them, the Reſt to chooſe one in his Room, and ſo to be kept by ſuch a number, to the end it might not be ingroſt in the hands of any particu-lar perſon, expreſſing ſeveral times his fears, that if his Pill ſhould onely reſt at home, his folks would*

spoil his Pill, which he was carefull to prevent, but his thoughts of the leaving of it were not effected, but about 57 or 58, he severall times spake to me, and also to Ahasuerus Fromanteel to come to him together, and he would Leave the Receit with us, using words to this purpose, that he was but Crasie and weak, and did not know how it might please God to deal with him, therfore prest us severall times to this thing before we went to h im.

So when he was at little Chelsy, at one Mr. Mandy his house, we took an opportunity to give this our old friend a visit, at which time we put him in mind of what he had formerly prest us to, which he willingly at that time performd, & gave us this in charge with it that we should not take any Copy of it during his life, but read it as often as we would over, and when we had so done, then to seal it up with both our seals, and let it rest in one of our hands, till God should please to dispose of him, or to this effect, then it to be our own; So it was sealed up with my seal, and kept by Mr. Fromanteel untill the time: And after this about some two Months before his death, he gave to Mr. George Kendal another receit, with his addition, at which time he did refer, the one to the other to make it compleat: yet the makers of the dunghill blush not to affirm that he gave out no other Receit after 59.

But when this Receit was given, it was not that

that we ſhould make it publick, for we heard no thing at all then of his intent as to that thing, Only that it might not be ingroſt, in the hands of any particular perſon.

But a little before his death, Mr. Kendal *and* Mr. Fromanteel *meeting by accident at his houſe, being come there to viſit him, he then ſpake to them his mind about the publiſhing his Pill, and gave them ſome order about it, if he ſhould not live to do it himſelf. On the next day, I not knowing any thing what was paſt the day before about this buſineſs; I went to viſit my ſick Friend, at which time he told me, that it was well that I was come; for ſaith he here was* Mr. Kendal, and Mr. Fromanteel, *yeſterday, and I gave them order to publiſh the Receit, therefore if I ſhould not live to do it my ſelf, do you with them ſee that it be done, or words to this effect he uſed, but ſet us no time in which we ſhould do it: ſo that we were wholly at liberty as to time.*

Now it cannot well be imagined, but if we were to make it publike, we might alſo make uſe of it our ſelves, and thereby gain knowledge alſo of what we did in making it publick.

But in our debates about the publiſhing of it, we found by good teſtimony, that there was an ingagement laid upon our friend Richard Matthew, *that he ſhould not make it known to its enemies; therefore we at that time concluded rather to*

make it known only to its friends, and such as did make much use of it, that so we might answer our ingagement to him, and not violate his: in order to which we gave out several Copies, & imparted the whole thing to them, that is, both the first Receipt, and the addition, and that freely, and refused it to none that we knew to be friends either to it or him: Which I suppose the widdow and her agent were aware of, and therefore did cast up that dunghil in the beginning of their book, bespattering of us, to forestail us in our work, and to keep people from working by our Receipt, or paper directions as they cal it, to blind the eyes of the people, and to make the pearl in our hand as invallid as they could, and yet they themselves were fain to be beholding to our receipt when they went to make it known, which I am very apt to beleive they would not have done, only they saw it was too publick before for their profit: I know not what else should make them clamor so against the innocent, only the publickness of the Pill, and yet their cry is we break our trust in not making it publick; and thus they fill the ears of the Readers with flatteries, and insinuations, and prejudice against them that have endeavoured both publick good, and the preservation of the Pill in its purity: It is very opposite to me to be in contention, or to meddle with such dirty spirits, only I am with others provoked to give this plain and breif account, by that advantage they take at

our

our ſilence, to ſay reproachfully, that we may with ſhame ſit down, having nothing in truth to ſay for our ſelves in this matter; whereas I do ſolemnly profeſs to all to whom this may come, that the account that I have here given, doth not vary one word from the very truth of the buſineſs; and what I have here ſaid, I have ſaid it in the words of truth, and ſoberneſs, and ſo deſiring the Reader *if he pleaſe, but to compare their own ſayings, the one with the other, and it may eaſily be diſcovered where the ſnake lieth.*

Mr. Fromanteel *that is equally concerned with me in this buſineſs, is at preſent at a diſtance from* London, *but I am very confident he will freely ſubſcribe to the truth of what I have here aſſerted.*

But I will not detain you from the inſuing diſcourſe, where you will find the pearl taken out of the dunghil, and faithfully preſented to your view; as it was communicated both in the firſt Receipt, and the addition alſo. Thus having given you a brief but true account of our thus beſpattered actions, in all plainneſs and honeſty; I ſhal leave them to be conſidered of by the impartiall Reader, *becauſe truth ſeeks no corners, and ſhal ſubſcribe my ſelf.*

Yours to my poor ability, and
ready to ſerve any one,
Jonathan Loddington.

An Appendix *to the unlearned Alchymist, &c.*

MEeting with a precious *Pearl* unhandsomly dealt with, and exposed to the view of the world in a *Dunghil*, I could do no less, (the true owner making no hast to challenge it) then take it out from amongst the rubbish, and set it forth in its native lustre and purity, as well as my skill, who am but a young practitioner, would inable me.

The *Pearl* is a receit of an excellent *Diaphoretical* and *Diuretical Pill*, comitted to the custody of Mr. *Richard Mathews*, in the year 1655. by Mr. *George Starkey* the first that found it out. What use Mr. *Mathews* made of it for the publick good and benefit of mankind, his Book entituled, *The unlearned Alchymist*, doth in some measure manifest, & what emolument and profit he reaped by it, the poore and necessitous in his life tasted, and his widow since his

his death reapes the benefit of; though she hath carried her self very unworthy of that provision her husband made for her by meanes thereof, by abusing her husbands friends to whom in love he comunicated the knowledg of it, wounding the credit and reputation of the deceased, in seeking to cast dirt upon them: but it is a needless thing to spend time in wiping away that dirt: there is none that knows her and them, can give credit to those false and frivolous aspersions that she bespatters them withall; neither is there any that had knowledg of her deceased husband, that can be perswaded to believe, that he would deale so unfaithfully with his freinds, as to give them a counterfeit in stead of a true receit.

Mr *Mathews* having a crazy and weak body, was solicited by divers (that had much experience of the vertue of the pill,) not to suffer it to dye with him, supposing him to be the first author of it (as he was generally reputed to be.) In the year, therefore 1659, two of his intimate freinds, *viz. Ahasuerus Fromanteel*, and *Jonathan Loddington* coming to visit him, he gave them the receit, wishing them to read it over, and then to seal it up, and keep it: requiring no other condition of them, then not to open it whilest he li-

ved.

ved, which take as it followeth.

Take Equal parts of *India*, *Salt Peter*, and the beſt *White Rheniſh Tartar*, and pound them, and drive them through a hair ſive, and in a yellow *Pipkin*, or new *Chamberpot* of Earth ſet upon *Charcole*, put it in by Spoonfulls till all be burned White: this is called the Salt of *Tartar*: note, if it will not fire, touch it with a live Cole, and if it fire while this is warm, pound it to groſs pouder, and put it in a well glaſed *Diſh*, or which is better, a glaſs body, and let it ſtand covered with the Oyl of *Turpentine* two fingers high above the *Tartar*, ſtir it with a wooden *Spatula*, ſupply it with Oyl that it be allwayes covered for ſix months, till it be open, and come to ſope, and be of a body the thickneſs of greaſe, or an Electuary: This is the true corrector of *Opium*, & all vegetative Poyſons, and the greateſt Treaſure in the world, for which we bleſs God.

Take of this Corrector two pound, of *Opium* one pound, of white *Hellebore* in powder one pound, of *Engliſh Liquoriſh* one pound let all be ſufficiently incorporated at ſeverall times by a ſtrong arm in an iron mortar, be ſure the corrector have thorough ingreſſe, and have a care to chooſe *Opium* wrapped in the leaf, elſe it may be ſophiſticated, and

then

then it will looſe it's operation. This is in faithfulneſs the true Pil, whereof my bils and book ſpeak, and you have proved until *December*, 1659, *R. M.*

And whereas now it is affirmed, that Mr. *Mathews* made ſome addition to this Pill after the giving forth this receipt, I ſhall give you that alſo, In *November* 1661, which was the Month before that wherein he died, he gave this alſo written with his own hand:

Take of the Corrector 3 pound.
Of Opium, 1 pound.
Of white Hellebore, 1 pound.
Of black Hellebore, 1 pound.
Of Liquoriſh, 1 pound.

Incorporate them, &c. as in the former, & now to uſe Mrs *Mathews* own words: There is no man that knew her husbands faithfulneſs, or had intimate acquaintance with him, but will beleeve him againſt any contradiction whatſoever. And therefore as ſhe acknowledges the firſt to be a true receipt according to his practice, until *December* 1659. which wrought moſt of the eminent cures mentioned in his Book. So this muſt be true for the laſt two years of his practice, except ſhe wil ſay her Husband was at the laſt grown

falſe

falſe and unfaithfull in what he declared to his friends with affirmations of much candor and ſincerity. Neither did he as he affirmed make this known, till he had made ſufficient proviſion for his wife to live upon without it, which being done, it was his reſolution had he lived, to have publiſhed it to the world, ſaying often he would not leave it in a particular hand, for his people were ſo careleſſe, he knew they would ſpoil it.

Here you have the Pearl faithfully as he left it, and that it might not be diſeſteemed in regard of the paucity of the ingredients, or feared by reaſon of the dangerouſneſs of them, there being much malignity in ſome of them, and therefore cryed down by the Doctors, to whoſe gain this is, and hath been very prejudicial. I ſhall briefly give a touch upon the particulars thereof, and firſt for the corrector which is in the Receit affirmed to be the greateſt treaſure in the world, and doubtleſs it is a treaſure of excellent value if rightly prepared.

It conſiſts of a fixed *Salt*, and an eſſential oyl brought by a due fermentation into a Tertium *Neutrum*, diſtinct from either of them.

The Salt in the Receit is called the Salt of *Tartar*, for the powerfulneſs whereof, in regard

regard the Pill hath much credit upon Mr. *Mathews* account, I ſhall produce his teſtimony. In the latter end of his book entituled, *The Unlearned Alchymiſt*, he gives you a Receit, the like whereof he confidently affirms never ſaw the Light for the good of mankind, and in the midſt of his high encomium's of it, he hath this expreſſion, If thou (as blind as bayard) cry out of the ſtrong poyſon of the ſubjects, *viz. Poppy and black Hellebore*, thou ſnarling fool ceaſe, and firſt learn the power of Salt of *Tartar*, and do not bewray thy folly and ignorance, till thou have proved it's power, leſt thou give occaſion of perpetual laughter unto thoſe whom experience hath taught and informed. *Sal ſapit Omnia*, Salt makes all things ſavoury. Every one knowes it's vertue in preſerving things from putrefaction: and amongſt all fixed Salts there is none ſo powerful as that of Tartar, which *Van Helmont* calls, *Sua inter alcalia reſpublica*: *Diaſcorides* affirms it to be cleanſing, heating, binding, eating & drying, It purifieth the blood, and purgeth the body (ſaith *Mullerus*) in the moſt deplorable diſeaſes. It maketh Medicines of it ſelf of excellent vertues according to the ſeverall wayes of preparing of it, and mixed with other *ingredients* it corrects the venome, and exceedingly

exceedingly exalts the virtue of the ſimples to which it is joyned. It is of ſingular uſe in the extracting the tincture and eſſence of Vegetables. Neither is the Salt Peter (though it be here cheifly uſed for the burning of the *Tartar*,) without ſingular vertue, as may be abundantly ſeen in the writings of ſeveral who have treated of it. It reſiſts putrefactions, quencheth thirſt, incideth the *Tartareous* humours in the body, reſolveth coagulated blood, and eaſeth pain, and therefore is frequently uſed in Feavers; (and thoſe the moſt malignant) the Collect, Pluriſie, peripneumony, ſtone of the Reins and Bladder, and obſtruction of the Liver, and meſereum, for theſe and other diſtempers it is variouſly prepared.

The *Lapis Prunellæ*, the *mineral Saccharat Chriſtal*, the *Corallate Nitar*, ſweet *Salt*, *Panacea Duplicata*, or *Duplicate Arcanum* of *Minſicht*, the Spirit of *Niter*, the flowers and tincture, with other excellent medicines highly cryed up by many authors, have this for theire Baſis.

But all ſalts *per ſe* are of a ſharpe and corroſive nature, which is taken away by the addition of, and fermentation with eſſential Oyles, til they be faciated with them, and become one body, and ſo they may be made an excellent *Balſome*.

Now

Now among all essential Oyles there is not any in the vegetable family doth excel the Oyl or Spirit of *Terebinth*, or *Turpentine* which is admirably *Diuretick*, and *Abstersive*, healing both outwardly and inwardly, as it is very well known to experienced Physicians and Chirurgeons. It is hot, emollient, discutient, opening & purging. *Beguinus* saith it helpeth the Cough and ptysick, it resisteth pestilent *Poyson*, purgeth the Stomach, provoketh *Urine*, expels the *Stone*, helpeth the *Strangury*, and *Ulcers* of the *Bladder*, it openeth and strengtheneth the *Nervous-parts*, dissolveth coagulated blood, and helpeth the *Matrix*. Large are the *encomiums* that by many are given of it, and it is plentifully to be had without danger of being adulterated.

With this Oyl the Salts are to be so long digested, till being fully opened they drink up thrice their quantity in weight, which you shall in the operation see them after some time greedily as it were thirsting for; with which they are to be supplyed till they are fully satisfied; neither as yet is there a firm union, for after this the Salt will cast forth all the Oyl again and betake it self to the bottom, and then become obdurate like a coy Lover, that hath taken offence, seeming hard

hard to be reconciled: yet after this with many ſollicitations and much patience, it wil yeild to entertain, and embrace the Oyl again, and to have the *Gordian* knot knit which cannot be loſed. This is a ſix-months work at leaſt, yea I have by experience found it in ſome above a twelve-month before it hath been brought to perfection, and if ſome may have a more ſpeedy way, and can facilitate their work, yet knowing the proverb, *difficilia quæ pulchra*, I ſhall with the poet ſay,

Accipe tu facilem, Da mihi Dificilem.

This is the corrector of all Vegetables, yea the moſt truculent and virulent ſtripping them of all their *Poyſonous* and hurtful qualities, and making them ſafe, and excellently medicinable: This doth ripen the crudities, ſeparate the Gummouſnes, correct the venome, and exalt the vertue of all ſimples, and makes them truly diffuſive of their vertue through all the parts of the body: where as if they be taken crude, or according to the Galenical way of preparation, they onely diſturb the ſtomack, irritate the Archeus of nature, which being enraged may caſt forth what is in the ſtomack and

bowels, & ſo that which is bad being caſt out with the good, ſome benefit may by accident be obtained by them, yet not without prejudice to the patient, the *Faces* of the drugs remaining behind, which after leave dangerous conſequences.

Let him that prepares this be ſure there be an intire union between the Oyl & the Salt, and a tranſmutation of the Oyly Sulphur into a ſaline nature; which may be known by this as by a ſure ſign *viz.* if they will diſſolve in any liquor without ſeparating any Oylynes ſwiming on the toppe, and then is it made truly volatile, and may by an experienced hand be diſſolved, and diſtilled, & of it a Spirit made of farre more excellent vertue.

The vegetables of which this Pill is compoſed come next in place to be treated of, whoſe properties are in every *Herbal* ſet forth, yet in regard every one that ſhall deſire to make vſe of this Pill, may not be furniſhed with thoſe Books: I conceive it will be of uſe to give you a breif account of what Authors have writ of them.

The *Opium* and the two *Hellebores* have admirable vertues in them, though in regard of a venemous quality, connatural to them, they have *Noli me tangere* writ upon them without a due correction, but when that virulency

rulency is by a due correction extinguished, they prove admirably efficacious for releife in, and the cure of many, not onely ordinary distempers, but astonishing and desperate diseases.

And first for the *Opium*, it is a great *Narcotick*, and therefore cryed down as a *Stupefactive Lethal ingredient* by many physicians, and yet it is a cheif *ingredient* in many of their principal *Antidotes*; witness *Mitridate*, *Diascordium*, *Venice and London treacle*, *Philonium*, *Laudanum*, and other medicines, of which he that peruses their *Dispensatoryes*, may furnish himself with a catalogue: what they correct the malignity of the *Opium* with in those medicines, let the makers of them seriously consider, I am confident there is no way proposed in those Dispensatoryes that is sufficient to do it; except the multiplicity of ingredients do drown in part their virulency, together with part of their vertue: The *Stupefactive* venome of *Opium* consists in the *Sulphureous* part of it, which by often *madefactions* with this correctour and drying again is exhaled, and then it becomes amicable to nature, and doth powerfully put forth the following vertues.

1. There is an anodinous vertue eminent-

ly appearing in the operation of it, whereby it quietly assuages pain in a pleasing and almost insensible way, driving out what is offensive. It is that *Nepenthe Homer* speaks of.

——Ἄχολόν τε κακῶν ἐπίληθον ἀπάντων——

It frees from Choller, & trouble, and obliterates all evils. *Delenefica vi ἐυαισθησίαν moderatur et expultricem facultatem, iratumque archeum placat, Circea quasi virga tactum.* It moderates the sensitive and expulsive faculty, and pacifies the enraged *Archeus*, as it were with a charm, and this not by stupefying the sences, or laying (as some frequently affirm by this Pill,) the distemper asleep, as some of the following virtues wil make more manifest.

2. Upon this depends a somniferous virtue ὑπνοποιὸς ὅτι ὁ πόνος assuaging pain it doth usually bring to a quiet sleep; not stupefying and hurtful when duly corrected, but most pleasing and refreshing to the senses, making the spirits more fresh and lively after it.

3 It is excellent for the staying of all fluxes bloody, and dysenterial as well as others. It dryes

dryes up Rheumes and Cattarhes that deſtil and drop upon the Lungs, it ſtays a looſeneſs, & corrects the immoderate working of any purging medicament.

4. It hath a ſingular virtue in the repreſſing, & mitigating the violent fits of Agues & Fevers, & in curing of them. *Trallianus* in his 12th Book, Chap. 8. commends for ſingular antidotes in the cure of Feavers, thoſe which have *Opium* in their compoſition: and *Galen* himſelf in his book of the way of curing Feavers, doth affirm that φάρμακον διὰ ἐχιδνῶν wch is our Venice treacle (known to moſt to have *Opium* for one of the principal ingredients) to be of great efficacy for the removing of Feavers.

5 It is eminently ſudorifique, purging the body by ſweat more effectually then any other Vegetable whatſoever, and this not in a troubleſom offenſive way, but in a ſweet pleaſing manner, compoſing the ſpirits without deſire of moving, or tumbling from place to place, (as is uſuall in other ſweating) whereby it purges the ſuperflous and offenſive humours from all the parts of the body. And how effectual and ſafe ſuch diaphoreticks, are even in deplorable diſeaſes, few are ignorant of. Now that the ſweat proceeds from

the taking of *Opiate* medicines is principally caused by the *Opium*, take Diascorides his testimony ὀσμὴ τε τοῦ φαρμάκου δι' ὅλου τοῦ σώματος ἐκδίδοται The very smel of the *Opium* is spread through the whole body. The sweat procured by that means oftentimes having the very sent of the *Opium*.

6 It is also *Diuretick*, purging by Urine, which is not so evident in the quantity, as the quality of it, being more high coloured, bringing away slimy stuff often like rags, and frequently causing both Gravel and stone to be voided.

7 It hath also a purgative faculty, where there is need of it. Frequent experience (saith a learned doctor) hath taught us, that two or three grains of the *Opiate Laudanum* being given at night, hath purged both upwards & downwards in the morning, which quality proceeds from the bitterness of it: *Opium* saith *Quercetanus* is bittter by reason of the Salt, which being separated from its Oyl, or *Narcotick Sulphur*, is no less purging than all other bittter things, as *Gentian*, *Centory*, and the like: and *Van Helmont* makes mention of an *Opiate* medicine he gave in the evening, which caused a vomit the next morning, took away the

cough,

and by ſpitting purged away the fiegme.

8 It is very powerful for the expulſion of wind, and that to admiration. It aſſwages the torments, and gripings of the Stomach, and bowels, and drives out the wind, both ἄνω καὶ κάτω upwards and downwards. The true cauſe of all gripings (ſaith my author) is a preter-naturall acidity, which is hoſtile wherever it is found. Now acidity hath the Spleen for its ſeat, and is the ferment of the ſtomach, by which the digeſtion is performed, but if this acidity be over-exalted there, it cauſeth torments, and wringing gripings, uſually called, *Orexis Stomachi*, & if the leaſt acidity deſcend into the bowels, *Meſeraickes* or meſſenteriall veſſels, not fully tranſmuted into a Saline nature, it there alſo cauſeth torments, and pain with ventoſity, and flatulent winds. To theſe *Opium* is ſpecifically accomodated, (when corrected) both giving eaſe in the tormenting griping pains, and extinguiſhing the malignant acidity, which is the cauſe of them.

Theſe are the virtues that by authors of good eſteem are attributed to *Opium*, and if any of them ſeem to be oppoſite to, or contradicting of others, be not too haſty in rejecting all, and paſſing a raſh ſentence on

the diſcourſe, ſeverall parts of the ſame ſimple are found by the experienced to have different effects, the *Sulphureous* part may work one way, & the Saline a quite contrary way, and the ſame thingmay have different effects, according to the ſubject they work upon differing in their temperatures; what binds one man, hath by experience been found to looſen another. *Quicquid recipitur agit ad modum recipientis.* And this noble Vegetable being duly corrected, is made ſo friendly to nature, that it becomes wholly ſerviceable to it, aſſiſting it in the performing of that ſervice the patient that makes uſe of it ſtands moſt in need of.

The other ſimples in this compoſition that are powerful in operation, are the two *Helleborer*, of which alſo a large catalogue of vertues are in herballs deſcribed, the principall whereof I ſhall briefly lay down. They are both ſaid to be dry and hot in the third degree, and the black hotter than the White; this cleanſeth the ſtomach by vomit, the other the bowels by ſtool, and both purge away ſuperfluous humours. They were antiently eſteemed as the appropriate medicine to purge away melancholily diſtempers, and cure Madneſs that proceeded from them, as appeares by *Martial*.

Dauda eſt Hellebori multo pars Maxima avaris;
Neſcio an Anticyram ratio illis deſtinet omnem

I know not (ſaith he) whether the whole iſland *Anticyra* be not by reaſon appointed o bring forth Hellebore to cure the mad-eſs of covetous perſons: And certainly here are none more mad than thoſe who nake Gold their God, and Gain their God-neſs; that prefer Earth before Heaven, and azard the perpetual loſs of their ſouls, for he obtaining a little wealth to look upon nly, for to make uſe of it they have not earts. Such mad men are they, that for a rade in the world have ſold their liberties, nd brought themſelves into bondage: and mad are they that will part with Truth and ighteouſneſs, wherein the Image of Chriſt onſiſts, to ſcrape together a little pelf, which ey neither ſtand in need of, or can expect ng to enjoy. I wiſh her that challenges the le propriety in this Pill, to be made ſen-ble of the indirect means ſhe hath uſed, by nting lies and ſlanders to defame others, d other under-hand dealings, that ſhe ight thereby ingroſs all into her own nds; and being convinced of her own temper, I ſhall adviſe her to uſe a right way

way of recovery, not Hellebore which the Poet points unto, but what the great Physician preſcribes to the Rich man, *Luk.* 18.22. or the courſe that *Zacheus* took, *Luk.* 19. But to return to the matter in hand, the Hellebores are not onely a medicine for the phrenzy, but commended alſo for the opening the Liver, and healing the imperfections thereof, purging the Head, and curing the Meagrim. *Parkinſon* tells us of a Helleboriſme much commended by *Mathiolus*, and *Faber* gives a high commendation of his *Arcanum purgans radicis Hellebori*, which in an admirable manner purges the head and ſtomach, which are the principal fountain and ſeat of the giddineſs and meagrim, and that without trouble or fear of any convulſion, for the Hellebore in its diſſolution loſeth whatſoever venome it had naturally in it, and is wonderfully altered. And theſe Pills, ſaith a learned Writer, do alone cure the Meagrim ſafely, ſpeedily and pleaſantly. The ſame Author tells us of a Pill which he calls, *Extractum ſeu Chyliſmus catholicum & holagogum*, which brings away promiſcuouſly all peccant humors, that hath both the Hellebores for part of their ingredients. Being well corrected and rightly prepared they are exalted in their virtues for the cure not onely of the diſeaſes mentioned a-

ready

ady, but many others alſo, which by the xperienced in phyſick they are reckoned ap-ropriated unto; as Colds and Coughs ough of long continuance: Cramps, Con-ulſions, Sciatica, Gout, ſhrinking of the Si-ews, Tooth-ach, Dropſie, Epilepſie or Fal-ng Sickneſs, the Jaundice black and yellow, eproſie, pains in the belly, Ruptures and Vorms: the weight of a two-pence of the owder (ſaith an approved Author) cureth n Ague. But thus much briefly of the two ellebores, which I have joined together as eing efficacious for the cure of the ſame diſ-aſes.

The laſt of the ingredients is the Liquo-ice, which (as *Galen* ſaith) is ſweet, having little aſtriction joined with it, making it emperate in heat and aſtriction, that is the eareſt to our temper, but becauſe the ſafety nd goodneſs of it is very well known: And ecauſe an inconſiderate quantity thereof is ken in a Pill, not likely to have any emi-ent operation diſtinct from the other pecies, and was added by Mr. *Mathews* (as e hath told me) chiefly to make up the bulk, ſhal therefore ſay no more of it.

The powerfull ingredients of this Pill (you e) are few, and thereby it is rendred more fficacious, for where multitudes are put into

a compoſition, they prove uſually but as clog to each other to hinder their proper operations.

You have here the Pil anatomiſed, and deſcription of the ſeveral parts whereof conſiſts, with their power and vertue, and ſingly by themſelves, they are of ſuch efficacy as you have here ſet down: *Vis unita fortior*. What will they not do when united, and not barely united, but corrected of their venemous qualityes, and enobled with ſo powerful a *Balſome*, as exalts their vertue to the utmoſt, making them truely freindly to our natures.

And ſurely though they do not attain to be a univerſal medicine, yet they are of a very large extent, witneſs the catalogue of cures performed by them, put out by Mr. *Mathew*. Neither are the Pills made by others according to the directions which are here laid down deſtitute of teſtimony of their ſucceſſe in the cure of the moſt of the diſeaſes mentioned in the bills given forth with them, divers have brought me relations of ſingular benefit they have reaped by them they had from me of my preparing: ſome have been freed from Agues and Feavers by them, others cured of Colds and Coughs, ſome that had pains in their Limbs that they could not

with

vithout great difficulty walk a coits caſt or wo, by the taking 2 or 3 Pils, have been able vith eaſe to walk a mile or two, others that ave had ſtones brought from them to admiation: An ancient woman lately brought hree ſtones to ſhew me, that by the taking or 3 of my Pils ſhe had come from her. A ilkman who is very ancient was troubled vith making of bloody water, in ſuch a manner that he could not walk a bow ſhot but e was afflicted with it in a very painful manner, was by my Pils perfectly cured of that liſtemper, though he was hardly perſwaded o take them, or continue the uſe of them, aving been told by ſome expert in Phyſick, hat his grief was incurable: the ſame perſon vas lately troubled with a fit of the Stone, hat he lay roaring for pain, and then taking Pill, he was brought to a gentle ſweat and eſt, and in his ſleep had a ſtone came from im inſenſibly, of the bigneſs of a ſmall bean vith the raking whereof he was ſo ſore afterwards, that for 2 or 3 dayes he could not old his water, and by the taking of a Pill or wo more he was cured of that alſo. The vife of the ſame man a very antient woman, aving been long troubled with an Aſthma, f which ſhe could get no cure, was by this ill ſhe had from me ſet at liberty.

They

They which sell of my Pils can tell you of many examples. One that sells my Pills in *London*, had lately a gallant came to him, who affirmed that by a quarter of an ounce of Pils of my making, he was cured of an Ague when the Doctors had done their utmost endeavours to remove it; and at last had given him the Jesuites Powder, their *Ultimum refugium* in such cases, but all proved fruitless. I call it their *Ultimum refugium*, because a Neighbor of mine, a Gentleman, of a ful purse, lately sick of an Ague, had for a long space the Doctors come every day to visit him, first one single, and after a while a couple, till at length his wife seeing them to spin out the time for their own gain, begun to grow something impatient, & then they preseribed this powder, under the title of *Pulvis Peruvianus*. The same person had a Gentleman told him in brief, I could tell you of wonders wrought by the Pills, I had of you (which were of my preparing.) A poor man lately came to his shop for some Pills, and told that he had spent what he had upon the Physicians without help, and now he was advised by a learned Doctor to get of those Pills, for if they would not cure him nothing would.

So high an opinion had this learned man of the Pill, that he preferred it before any other

ther medicine the Apothecaryes shop could afford.

This causes me to remember another relation I had from an honest Minister who hath had many Pills from me, whom being recovered from a desperate distemper by the use of the Pill, a doctor of his acquaintance came to visit, he related to the Doctor in what condition he had been, with the meanes of his recovery; the other who at other times hath been very lavish in exclaiming against this Pill, gave him this serious counsel. Let me advise you as a friend (saith he) to make use of this Pill never but in cases of extremity; which is in effect thus. In small and ordinary distempers make use of our prescriptions, but being you are my friend, let me advise you when your life lyes at the stake, and comes to be hazarded, trust not to them, but make use of this as a more powerfull medicine.

I might multiply examples of several cures wrought by them in persons of all ages and sexes, women with child & some in child-bed, who by their midwives and freinds & Physicians also have been esteemed past recovery, yet by this means principally God hath been pleased to raise them up. I could tell you their names and places of habitation if it were requisite,

quiſite. I might alſo preſent you with the relations I have had from perſons that have made uſe of my Pills in ſeveral counties, as *Lincolnſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Devonſhire*, *Northamtonſheire*, &c. Where a bleſſing hath gone along with Pills of my preparing in the doing of many eminent cures. But I forbear to ſet down particulars, as affecting brevity: Theſe may ſerve to make it evident to all perſons that are not incurably poſſeſt with prejudice, that we have the true Receipt of the Pil, with the manner of preparing it, whatever is or may be aſſerted to the contrary; and we have been directed and aſſiſted by Mr. *Andrews*, a man of known integrity; who made the Pill for Mr. *Mathews*, before ever he made it himſelf, and was for ſome time his ſole operator, when he began to be in credit for the Pill. Yea Mr. *Starkey* who was the firſt inventor of the Pill, hath not been wanting in declaring to us, not only the Manual operation, but alſo the Nature of it, and wayes to improve it, and alter it as need requireth

I could give a particular anſwer to thoſe ſcandalous perſonall reflections, that Mrs. *Mathews* bills, advertiſement, and book ſwarmes with, and ſhew the falſhood and invalidity of them, but this may prove nauſeous to unconcerned perſons, and therfore

I shal be silent in it, and only declare that out of a love to peace and truth, there hath been by my self, & the others she exclaims against, a hearing desired, with a promise, that if it could be made appear, to the judgement of any indifferent rationall man, that we had either injured her or dealt any ways unfaithfully, that we would acknowledge the wrong, and make such satisfaction, as by such persons should be judged expedient; but this hath been alwayes refused.

I shall now breifly speak something to the manner of taking of this Pill, with the way of it's working. The Pill is ordinarily to be taken at night when going to bed, with a cup of Sack, White-wine, Ale or Beer drank after it, to carry it down, the *Vehicle* is to be appropriate to the disease, if it be for an Ague a cup of Sack, or some cordial liquor is best, if for a Fever without an Ague a cup of White-wine is more proper; if for purging the Reins and Bladder of Stone or Gravel, White wine is the best, being the more *Diuretick*: here discretion is to be made use of, as also in the quantity of the dose, which must be according to the age, temperature, and strength of the patient. Reason will teach you to give a very small quantitity of it to a child, whereas 10, 12 or 14 graines is an ordinary dose for a man or woman, yea

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20 grains (if it be well prepared, and the virulency of the ſimples, by frequent madefactions, and exſiccations be extinguiſhed) will not diſturb or afflict the Patient with troubleſome ſymptomes; neither then is it the leſs efficacious, as ſome practitioners fondly conclude who ſuppoſe that medicine to be beſt, which doth with a ſmall quantity diſturb nature, and manifeſt its violent operation; for the vertue of a medicine conſiſts not in the *Vomative, laxative*, or deleteriall qualities thereof which diſturb nature, and enrage the *Archeus*, cauſing tumults and perturbations: but their excellency conſiſts in their amicable and pleaſing ſerviceableneſs to nature, whereby at the ſame time they refreſh, and recreat the Vitall Spirits, and diſſolve all preternaturall excrements, and coagulations.

It is the commendation of a good medicine, to cure not only *tuto & cito*, ſafely and ſpeedily, but alſo pleaſantly; and then doth the medicine do it's work the beſt when it is ſo prepared, that a large doſe of it may be taken with the leaſt *Perturbation* of the head and ſtomach, which make ſome raſh ignorant perſons to diſlike it and lay it aſide as void of vertue, to ſuch I ſhal invert the order of the Poets choice.

Da

Da Mihi in Facilem, accipe difficilem.

It is not neceſſary to tye the patient to any rules of diet in the time of uſing this Pill; only let the food be nutritive, and the drink cordiall, both uſed with moderation.

The operation of this Pill is generally by ſweat, where there are many peccant humors to be purged out, which in ſome perſons are more inſenſibly tranſmitted through the pores than in others. It is the opinion of ſome able doctors, that thin lean bodyes that ſweat leaſt by an inſenſible tranſpiration, ſend forth more in vapors then groſs and corpulent bodies that ſweat moſt violently, and this they affirm they have found true by infallible demonſtration, having at ſeverall times taken the weight of ſuch perſons, with the weight of their food and excrements. If therefore there be not ſuch violent ſweating wrought by it in thee as in others, do not preſently conclude it to be of no efficacy, but have a little patience in the uſe of it, and probably thou mayeſt have a cure wrought in a more inſenſible way.

And here I cannot but admire at the impatience and folly of many perſons, who becauſe they have not a perfect cure wrought

by the taking of 2 or 3 Pills, ſometimes by one, will lay it aſide as altogether inefficacious; when as if a Doctor preſcribes a courſe of Phyſick to them, they will be punctual in obſerving his rules many weeks, yea months, and not reap much ſenſible benefit by it. All the Doctors art and skill is grounded on his own or other mens experience, whoſe works and writings he gives credit to, upon a bare affirmation; yea the knowledge of the vertue and efficacy of all ſimples, as alſo compound medicaments, hath it not experience for the Originall? and ſhall not thoſe experiences that are evident before our eyes, and which we have certain teſtimony of prevail as much with us, as the bare affirmations of others, who it may be (and often is ſo) ſpeak not from any ground at all, but their own imaginations?

It is cauſe of mourning to behold both Doctors and the generallity of people deluded by them, to continue ſo heatheniſh as to give more credit to *Galen* and *Hypocrates* for the welfare of their bodies, than the word of God himſelf for the good of both ſoul and body. But there is a vail which is not yet taken away, that blinds the eyes of men both in this and other things.

I do not go about to perſwade any to make uſe of it ſo long without viſible ſucceſs as to have it come to the charge of an Apothecarys bill, or as a Doctors viſit. I never yet knew any that had patience, to take ſo much as comes to the ordinary price of a ſingle potion, but have thought their Mony well beſtowed.

My firſt acquaintance with this Pill aroſe upon my being viſited with the gout, my pain was very great, and my lameneſs ſuch that I could not walk in my chamber without crutches. The firſt Pil I took wrought ſome mitigation of the pain, but I continued it a good ſpace before I had a perfect cure. I firſt caſt away one crutch, and after a while the other, neither left I the uſe of the Pill, but as often as I either felt or feared the fit approaching, I made uſe of the Pill again; and ſo with the diligent uſe of it, my diſeaſe is totally eradicated, and bleſſed be God, I have not had a fit of it, for ſome years paſt.

My wife alſo being ſorely afflicted with the *Meagrim* and extream pain in her head, ſeeing the benefit I had reaped by it, was perſwaded to the uſe of it, and though at firſt or ſecond Pill, ſhe found little amendment, yet at 7 or 8 times taking of it ſhe had a full cure.

And whereas it is the fear of some, that the frequent use of them will beget such a habit in the body, that they cannot live healthfully without them, (as it is with those that accustomed themselves to Tobacco,) my own experience can evince the contrary, for I may safely say, that neither I or my wife take the quantity of a quarter of an ounce in a year, such is the goodness of God to us, that we enjoy far more health then we have done for a long time formerly, and never have recourse to these, except when some cold or other distemper ceases upon us.

The great objection against this Pill, is, that it generally bindes the body, though some are loosened by it: for your satisfaction in that particular, I refer you to Mr. *Mathewes* Book, in the 76 and 77 sections or *Paragraph*.

This by the variation of some of the ingredients, (as by a skilful hand may be done) may be amended.

If more particular directions for the use of this Pil be desired, I refer you to the rules and examples laid down by Mr. *Mathews* in his Book, to which in what I write, I desire to be serviceable, not destructive; it being his request to us in his sickness, that we should publish this Receipt with his Book.

This therefore may be adjoined to it as an *Appendix*, and will do more ſervice to the publick than the Dunghill there intruded, which being according to its name, it is high time, the Scavenger ſhould carry it out from amongſt the habitations of civil people.

And now as a cloze I ſhall give you the copy of the Receipt, as it was given to me by the firſt author of it, Mr. *George Starkey*.

Rec. The beſt *Tartar*, and *Salt-Peter* equally ballanced, *Pulveriſed*, and mixt, of each a pound, or at pleaſure, put the ingredients in an iron kettle that is clean; fire them with a coal, and they will burn with an impetuous noiſe, after the fluſhing is over ſtir the Maſs with an iron rod diligently till the redneſs ceaſe, and the Maſs will become a very white Salt, of the nature both of the *Tartar*, and Salt *Niter*, which is a noble Salt, and gives a very efficacious *Alkali*.

Or if you rather deſire the *Alkali* of *Tartar* alone, take of it what quantity you pleaſe, and ſend it either to the Glaſs-houſe, or Pot-houſe to calcine, and it will become a white cake of Salt.

But in my Pyrotechny aſſerted, I gave reaſons why *Tartar* calcined with *Saltpeter* is no

leſs inferiour to (in ſome caſes excelling) the Salt of *Tartar* (*Per ſe*) by bare concremation

To make which the more effectual as to its *Alkaliſate* ſtrength, take of this *Tartar* ſo calcined by *Niter*, and in a ſtrong cruſible let it flow in a wind Furnace, pour it out when it is fully melted, and you ſhall have an *Alkaliſate* maſs, of a blewiſh colour like potaſh, eaſily melting in the air; of a moſt excellent *Alkaliſate* ſharpneſs, which Salt ſo prepared, is recommended to the ſtudious Artiſt.

This, or the Calcinate of bare *Tartar*, let the Artiſt take (as he pleaſeth) and diſſolve in boyling water, which after agitation (twice or thrice) being ſettled and decanted clear, let it be boiled up to a drineſs, which is the fixt Salt, or *Alkali* of *Tartar* purified.

To make it clear and white as Chriſtal: Having diſſoived the *Lixivium* from the *Alkali* of either the Salt of *Tartar* ſingle, or as was taught with Salt Niter, by Concremation and Fuſion: Let then an infuſion of quick-lime be made, of which being ſettled, let equal part in reſpect to the *Lixivium* be added, and the mixture let ſtand about ten or fourteen daies covered with a cloth from duſt, then decant all the liquor, which will be clear like

to

to running water, and the Salt when dry being boyled in a clean veſſel (from which it ſhal take no tincture) will be white as the pureſt Criſtal.

Of this Salt (made very dry) take a pound, or what quantity you pleaſe, of Oyl of Terebinth, or any other diſtilled Oyl three pound, put the Salt into a veſſel that is firm and broad, pour on ſo much Oyl as will cover the Salt from the air, let it ſtand, and with a peſtle ſtir the maſs daily twice or thrice, ſo will the the Oyl gradually be drunk up of the Salt, which muſt again be renewed and daily ſtirred and ground together till the whole three pounnd in reſpect to one of Salt be imbibed; the whole will become a white Cream by the union of the Salt and Oyl together. This is at leaſt ſix months work.

In this union of the Oyl and Salt the Alkaliſate corroſiveneſs of the one is allaied by the unctuoſity of the other, and both made temperate, to the correcting of the maligni-ty and venome of the moſt truculent vegetables.

Your Cream or Corrector made as before is taught, and having ſtood its time till it will diſſolve in any liquor, without ſeparating the leaſt oylineſs at the top, which is a ſure ſign

of an intire union of both, and a transmutation of the oylie Sulphur into a Saline nature. Take of your best *Opium* (if very pure) if not dissolved, filtred and by evaporation drawn to the consistency of a Rob, one pound or what you please of white Hellebore pondered and finely searc'd, two parts to one of the *Opium*, of the Cream as much as will serve to bring it to the consistency of a Pill, beat them well together and dry them in a dish covered from dust; cut if you will the mass into thin slices, and so moisten it again, beating it up still, and repeating this till the mass when dried weigh double in respect to the Species: then with oyl of Turpentine alone beat it up to the consistency of a Pill, and keep it about three weeks ere you use it, and it is fit for use. Onely the older it is, the better it will be.

Comparing this and the former receipt, we shall not stand in need of a judge endued with the wisedom of *Solomon* to decide who is the true Father of the child, one of a meaner capacity may determine the controversie; and if any shall still doubt, I shall desire them to read seriously Mr. *Starkey's Pyrotechny* asserted, and he shall there though in more obscure termes see the foundation and ground of it.

It

It will be needleſs to ſay any thing for the explaining this Receipt, having ſpoken already to all the ingredients. But here you may ſee ſome variety in the *Alkali*. The way preſcribed to purifie the Salt is worth your ſerious conſideration. The *Tartar* cannot be brought to ſo pure a Salt by burning, but you ſhall have ſome feculency adhering to it, which by this means is taken away.

The Art and manner of the compoſition is of ſingular concernment. The *Opium* (whereof that which comes from the Streights is beſt) cannot be cleanſed without diſſolution, in the doing whereof not any of the vertue is diminiſhed: and if it be done with ſpirit of wine it rather helps to the correcting of it.

The ſeverall moiſtenings and dryings of the Pill is of excellent uſe; by this means the Sulphureous part of the *Opium*, in which the malignity conſiſts, is exceedingly waſted, and totally ſubdued.

And now whoſoever thou art that ſhalt undertake the making of this Pill, ſee that thou beeſt very cautious. Thou dealeſt with dangerous ſubjects. It is not a work for a raw or careleſs youth.

Two or three things are much feared in the

the publiſhing this Receipt. The one, leſt that the making of this Pill be adventured on by indiſcreet perſons that want judgment, or careleſs and raſh perſons that ſhall without due caution and circumſpection mixe theſe things together, and they not being brought to maturity, may retain their noxious qualityes, and ſo have dangerous conſequences. I have ſeverall times heard Mr. *Mathews* ſay, that he durſt not truſt bis people in this, for if his eye was not on them, they were very ſubject to do amiſs, an evident experience of whoſe careleſneſs was ſeen in the laſt preparation for the Pills he made before his death; but let ſuch perſons conſider that this Receipt is not made authentick by being inſerted in the diſpenſatories, & therefore if any miſcary by it through want of due preparation, they muſt not expect to have their fault buried in the Grave, without being queſtioned, as is too uſuall in thoſe miſcariages that are by authoriſed Phyſicians.

The ſecond thing feared is leſt this falling into the hands of mercenary men (who mind their own gain, more then other mens good) this medicine may be ſpoiled, and rendred ineffications; and that eisher by making uſe of decayed drugs, which have loſt their virtue, or ſuch as are adulterated,

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as much of the *Opium* which is brought from the *Indies* is; if credit be to be given to that excellent *Herbariſt*, Mr. *John Parkinſon*. Or it may be ſpoiled with additionall mixtures, that are either of little value, or of a contrary nature; either of which may ſo clog the due ingredients, that they ſhall not be able to put forth their true vertue. This hath been the lot of many excellent medicaments which have been reported to be of admirable efficacy in their firſt Originall and riſe, but now they are become contemptible, and deſtitute of that power and virtue they at firſt appeared endued withall. The Epithites of *Sophiſticate*, and adulterated, are not more commonly, than truly given to many medicines that are uſually ſold. I will inſtance only in the Oyle of Amber, a thing of ſingular vertues, if rightly prepared from the pure and ſimple amber, many authors have written very highly of the praiſe thereof, and my own experience, with the relations I have had from ſeverall perſons, who have had of this from me, hath confirmed the truth of their writings. For farther ſatiſfaction, you may read what Mr. *Mathews* affirms of it in ſeveral places of his book, principally in that part, which gives directions how to draw it. But this Oyle of Amber

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that is commonly sold by the Druggists, and Apothecaryes, is by some of them that are more candid, and ingenuous than others, acknowledged to be a great part of it Oyle of Turpentine, or at the best Oyle of Spike, only the Amber over ruling, in giving it the sent and tincture; for (say they) were it pure and simple without mixture, it could not be afforded at that low price it is sold at: How weak and inconsiderate are those persons, that having occasion to make use of that Oyl, or other the like things, will to save a little in the price, buy trash to put into their bodys, or for outward applications, which is likely to afford them little or no releif; and how Sordid are those practitioners, that will obtrude it upon their patients, or direct them to the use of such debilitated and invalid medicaments.

The third thing feared is, lest the very names of the *Opium* and *Hellebores* do so affright weak and timerous persons, that they shall not dare to make use of it: and truly this is the bugbear that doctors do labour to deter people from the use of it by, Take heed (say they) what you do, there is *Opium* in it, and *Opium* will be *Opium* when all is done to it that can be done, whereas this *Opium* is a principall ingredient, in many

ny of their prime medicines, as I have formerly ſhewed, and to uſe Mr. *Parkinſon's* own words, It is an ingredient of much reſpect in thoſe great compoſitions of *Therica*, *Mithridatum* &c. the like may be ſaid of the *Hellebores*.

But let ſuch perſons conſider, that as the onely wiſe God placed Cherubims with a flaming ſword to keep the way of the Tree of Life; ſo he hath fenced and armed thoſe ſimples which have moſt virtue in them for the recovery of mans loſt health with ſome venome that muſt by wiſedom and diligence be deſtroyed by them that would enjoy the benefit of them. The buſh that beareth the fragrant Roſe hath its ſharp prickles, and the Bee that affordeth the ſweeteſt hony is armed with a ſting, which he that will gather the honey muſt take heed of. And if it be lawful to compare temporal things with ſpiritual, I may ſay, true Chymical preparations do ſomewhat reſemble the work of the All-powerful God in the myſtery of Regeneration, wherein he makes choice of the worſt of men many times to make of them the moſt active inſtruments for the propagating his Truth and glory. *Saul* the greateſt of ſinners is made by him the chiefeſt of the Apoſtles, and one that laboured more abundantly than all the reſt

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in the work of the Ministry: where true mortification and renovation passes upon such as have been the most deadly enemies to the Church and cause of Christ, they become the most glorious instruments for the advancing his kingdome. Yea such is that inbred corruption that is adhærent to the best of natures, that as Christ saith, except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. This is a received truth in the *Theory*, but how averse are we generally from embraceing it in the practical part of it. *Paul* tells us *Gal.* 2. 20. that he is crucified with Christ, and that he lives not but Christ liveth in him, he was taken off from the activity of his own naturall principles, and now solely carried forth, and acted by the Spirit of Christ: do not our actions declare the contrary of us? there is none I suppose so void of reason, as to affirm that their earthly sensuall carnall actings are the product of that pure, and imaculate Spirit of the Lord Jesus. Oh that all that challenge the name of Christian, would seriously consider this; he is a true Christian indeed, that can say with *Paul*: the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world: I am no more enamoured with, or have my affections set upon the world, or the things of it, than they would

would be upon a dead carkass, yea such a contemptible carkass, as hath been executed on a Crosse or Gallows: and I am crucified to the world: A man that is dead can feel no injury that is done to him, strip him, cut him, mangle him, dispose of his body at your pleasure he is not sensible of it. This is the happy condition of a true Christian, his delight is not in the things of this world, and makes it not his business to scrape them together, and grow great here; neither is he affected with the affronts, and injuries that are inflicted by the world, he is above the rage and malice thereof, and he is made thus free by true mortification. It is a hard thing to be breif in this subject, I hope it will not be taken amisse being (I conceive) a seasonable word.

In the like though far inferior manner is it with medicinall simples, the most cruculent of them, when once there is true mortification and destruction of their virulency, are made not only safe, but admirably efficacious; yea the best of them, have their crudities, and noxious qualities, which by decoctions, digestions, or some other previous preparations, are to be destroyed before they can be made wholly safe and Salutiferous.

This work is fully done in this Pill by them that rightly prepare it. The rose is gathered to your hand, the sting is taken from the Bee, and you may suck the hony without danger.

And now at the last I desire you to remember that I said this is not an universal medicin, some diseases are so fixt and radicated, that they require that which is more powerful, of which sort are some medicaments prepared from minerall *Sulphurs*, of which the author of this Pil is seldom unfurnished. But though it be not universal, yet it is of a very large extent; and he that shall with a patient waiting for a blessing upon it, continue the use of it, wil not have need to seek for other, in the diseases to which the particular ingredients are appropriated, or that arise from the distempers, that they are powerful in the removing of: And now for the help of weak memories, I shal adjoin at the end the copy of a Bill given ordinarily out with them, wherin you have a catalogue of diseases, not at an adventure heaped together, but such as by certain experience this Pill hath been found helpfull in.

Post-

POSTSCRIPT.

Courteous friend, and friendly Reader,

HAving now for a years time compleat been acquainted with Mr. *George Kendall*, the Author of this foregoing Treatise, and being informed by him of the instructions he received from the *Unlearned Alchymist* as to the preparing of that *Diaphoretick* and *Diuretick* Pill, I had occasion to acquaint my self with his preparation as to the Encheiretical part, and in some particulars did inform him, how by no great pains, and with a little cost he might better that preparation tenfold; and moreover, how to exalt that very process onely by a secret in operation, beyond what Mr. *Mathews* ever wrought or knew, according to which he hath made his Pills to my knowledge as far exceeding the Unlearned Alchymists, (which I fear will grow each day worse in his Widows hand,

and is no more then himself feared in his life time, of which I am witness) as a pebble is exceeded in worth and value by a Diamond, as those who desire may experiment in both; I may judge my self able to discern and determine as to this particular, being the first Author of the Process that ever was known by effect or writing in Europe or the World, and from whom he received what he had, for other ends, and on other terms then he practised after he knew it: Several hundreds (among whom are many of Honor and Learning) know, that the secret was known and used by me in the year 1651, five years before his name on this score was known in the world; they therefore who will, may believe my testimony, or else may by proof be convinced. How far yet this preparation hath by me been advanced, I shall declare at large in a Tractate speedily intended to be made publick, in which I shall give a large account, and make a desirable discovery of such medicinal secrets, in comparison of which this will be accounted trivial, although really excelling all Galenical Compositions. This for the honor and justification of this learned and truly ingenuous Author I thought good to add, as a testimony and vindication of him from that fogg which hath endeavored

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to choak his credit, raiſed by an envious Muck-fork, raking in a Dunghil in hopes to find a precious Pearle which is challenged by

GEORGE STARKEY

St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, next door to black Lyon Court, at the Coffee-ſign, *Octob.* 19. 1663.

who is a Philoſopher by the Fire.

THough by reaſon of my living at a diſtance from *London*, I could not appear at the beginning of this work; yet I conceive it concerns me to give my teſtimony to what hath been in this Book affirmed: How our friend Mr. *Mathews* communicated the receit to me, and *Jonathan Loddington*, you have it faithfully related by *Jonathan Loddington*: when it was given to *George Kendal*, I was preſent; and can teſtifie, that Mr. *Mathews* did affirm, that what alteration he had made in his Pill, after he had given the receipt to us, was wholly contained in this latter; and this he then gave him upon this condition (waving all former propoſals that had paſt between them) that he ſhould promiſe to perform ſuch Articles as he himſelf ſhould (when he had convenient leiſure) draw up: But it pleaſed God ſuddenly after this, to viſit him with ſickneſs; and in that ſickneſs, he did charge us all, as you have heard, to make it publick; if he lived, not to do it; which we had done before this, had we not been prevented

vented by that engagement, being made known to us, which he was under to Mr. *Starkey*, the first Authour of it; but now this is taken off by Mr. *Starkeys* consent; so that now you have it not onely by the appointment of the reputed, but also by the consent of the true Authour: you have it also fully explained, as it was the purpose of Mr. *Mathews* to have done, had he published it himself, so far as I could apprehend by what I have heard from him. As for the groundless complaints, and false assertions of the Widow, I think them not worth taking notice of, our consciences bear us witness, that we have not done her any injury, or falsified any trust reposed in us by her deceased Husband. This is thought fit to be added by me, who am

A *lover of Truth and Peace*

AHASUERUS FROMANTEEL.

IF any perſon (notwithſtanding what hath been here aſſerted) be unſatisfied as to the truth of the Receipt, I ſhall here give my teſtimony. I brought Mr. *Mathews* firſt acquainted with Mr. *Starkey*, of whom we both received Pills for our own uſe; and finding benefit by them, we had the manner of preparing them communicated to us, and I firſt made them for Mr. *Mathews*, and made triall of them upon my ſelf before he durſt venture on them, and afterwards made much for him, and was acquainted with what variation he made; and when Mr. *Mathews* told me of his deſign to make it publique, I oppoſed him in it, knowing what engagement he lay under to Mr. *Starkey*; and alſo fearing the Pill might be ſpoyled of his vertue and efficacy when it come to be made common by indiſcreet perſons: but ſeeing it is now publique, I do affirm it to be truly and ſincerely done, whatever by any may be ſaid to the contrary, and to this I ſubſcribe my name,

AMBROSE ANDREWES.

THe whole buſineſs touching the Pill being now made manifeſt, and the Pill it ſelf herein publiſh'd, will clearly expel all the clouds within that horizon, and *Anne Mathews* ends in relation to perſons and things about it will plainly appear to all judicious men, and in that reſpect I have the leſs occaſion to ſpeak; yet it will be neceſſary for me to ſignifie how I came to the knowledge thereof, which was as followeth: Being with *Anne Mathews*, ſhe told me her ſelf that her Husband had communicated his Pill, I deſired to know the perſons with whom he had left it, which ſhe refuſed to inform me, ſome time after I underſtood with whom; and I ſpake with *Jonathan Loddington* about it, who gave me a relation of the buſineſs; And alſo gave me the Receipts, and further told me that he would communicate it: and in regard I find theſe expreſſions in *Anne Mathews* Book; And if it be proved that any of theſe men have ſold the Receits thereof to any one of the commonalty; &c. and that her agent was with me, after it was Printed

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to know whether I gave mony for it, I do hereby ſignifie as I did then to him, that I had it freely in reſpect to & upon the account of *Rich. Mathews* will, and I do declare to the world that I find the Pill made by *Richard Mathews* Receipt, as good and as effectual to the beſt of my underſtanding, as any that I had of him while he was living, having had a large experience of both upon my own body, and am confirmed by many more that have proved it, which will now appear to be truth to the world by the Receipts themſelves: and doubtleſs all rational men wil find that there is no difficulty in the operation or preparation thereof. The Pils are both good, Take which thou findeſt moſt ſutable to thee. Let *George Starkey* have his due, *Ric. Mathne* had the original from him, as *George Starkey* and *Ambroſe Andrews* told me, and *Ambroſe Andrews* affirmed to me that he had it from *George Starkey* at the ſame time that *Richard Mathews* had it, but *Richard Mathews* hath added, and differs from him in time and manner of preparation. *Anne Mathews* agent upon her account offered me the Pill upon extraordinary conditions, and a reward if I would not make or ſell any other but hers, which I had no need to do, having as good, and being able to make as good as any; and I had it as legally

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and as much right so to do; now how cauſeleſſe, and to what end ſhe made uſe of my name is evident; this I have done in reſpect to truth, the publique good, and *Richard Mathews* will, which was, that its vertue, ſafety and efficacy ſhould be made known and manifeſt in reſpect to publique good, not that a cloud ſhould be caſt over and a flood after it, who am a friend to, and a Lover of the publique welfare in realitie.

NATHANIEL MERRY.

An effectual { Diaphoretick, / Diuretick, } Pill, purgeth by { Sweating, / Urin:

THis Pill being compoſed of Simples of a very powerful operation, purged from their churliſh and malignant quality by an excellent Balſom of long preparation, is by it made ſo amicable to Nature, that it hath upon ample experience been found effectual for curing the diſeaſes following:

It removes the Ague, if two Pills be taken two hours before the fit comes, and a Glaſſe or two of Sack drank after it, and the patient put in a warm bed diſpoſed for ſweat, & one Pill taken each intermitting night. The like for Feavers, only inſtead of Sack drink White-wine. It helpeth the Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Cold, Cough or Surfeit. Dries up dropping Rhumes & Catarrhs which deſtroy the Lungs. It removes pains of the breaſt, trembling of the heart, cleanſeth the blood; helpeth fits of ſudden Swoonings and Convulſions. If White-wine be drank after it, it cleanſeth the Reins and Kidneys of gravel, openeth the urinary paſſages, drives out the ſtone if not coagulated, and oftentimes with the urine ſends forth like jags of cloth or paper of ſundry colours. Alſo it ſends forth by vomit or otherwiſe

wiſe, clotted blood; breaks inward Impoſthumations to aſtoniſhment. Effectually eaſeth pains and aches got by Surfeits, Colds or Bruiſes; whereby many ſecret and hidden griefs are cured, which otherwiſe could not be diſcovered. It is an eaſie and ſound cure of the *French* diſeaſe, if uſed according to ſuch direction as may be given. It cures ſome kind of Gouts and gives eaſe in all, eſpecially if the places affected be annointed with true and ſimple Oyl of Amber, which is rare to be had at any Apothecaries, but may be had with the Pill. It helpeth the ſhaking and trembling of the joints, ſtrengthneth the brains, encreaſeth memory, revives and comforts the heart. It is very ſafe for women with child, and of excellent efficacy for women in Child-bed, to eaſe them of their pains, and bring them to reſt. It openeth obſtructions, and in like manner ſtayes fluxes. It ſtrengthens and opens the Spleen, and expels wind in an incredible manner. Dries up Hydropicall Humors. It is with ſafety and good ſucceſs given to infants as ſoon as born, and after to expel winds. Brings to reſt, and prevents or cures the Rickets. It helpeth in Ruptures. It hath been found very effectual for haſtening and making firm the cure of wounds, all ſort of ſores and ſwellings. Neither is there any diſeaſe in old or young, in which

which it doth not afford relief and eaſe, if not a perfect cure. It works not as ordinary Phyſick, which is pretended to take away that humor the Diſeaſe feeds upon, and ſo to weaken Nature, that it may conquer the Diſtemper, by which means it many times kills the Patient with the Diſeaſe: But contrarily, this being a ſoveraign Cordial, fortifies Nature, enabling it to grapple with it's enemies, and hereby becomes effectuall for the curiug of ſeveral Diſeaſes. If it cures not all that uſe it, know, that it is the bleſſing of the Lord upon all means that makes them effectual when he pleaſes, that ſo all may uſe them with ſubmiſſion to, and dependance upon him.

The ordinary doſe for men and women, is about 10. or 12. grains, or the bigneſs of a great grey peaſe; to children of 2. years old the quantity of a barley corn; to them new born, of a pins-head; every one may increaſe the quantity as they find themſelves able to bear it, and their neceſſity requires. It is ordinarily taken at going to bed, with a little Sack, White-wine, Ale or Beer drank after it, to carry it down, and care taken of Cold both in and after the ſweating.

ERRATA.

Epiſtle *page* 1, *line* 2, *for* Thetis *read* Treatiſe. *page* 5, *line* 2, *for* down *read* dumb.